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TODAY and TOMORROW

The Inevitable Doom

IN the Pacific front as well as in Burma, the Anglo-Americans are suffering enormous losses in men, ships and war-materials. Mountbatten's Headquarters admit that the Nipponese are offering very stiff ersistance and that heavy fighting lies ahead of the British forces. In Southern Okinawa, the American forces are being battered to a standstill.

The New York Tribune in bringing home to the American people the great difficulties and greatly increasing cost of the Okinawa campaign, admitted that the Nipponese defenders and particularly their special attack corps have upset all American calculations, adding: "In war, nothing ever really goes according to plan", and warned American authorities against neglecting or underrating the capacity of such a determined enemy as Nippon to score victory in unexpected ways.

Hanson Baldwin, New York Times columnist has also uttered a similar warning. Frank J. Taylor, President of the American Merchant Marine Institute says that to bring against Nippon the same weight of manpower and equipment as was concentrated in Europe, at least three times as many ships will be required. Therefore, says Taylor, the transfer of Anglo-American fighting forces from Europe to the Pacific will be a formidable problem.

The most realistic review of the Pacific war, however comes from the American President, Truman himself. In his latest report on lend-lease, Truman admits, "We and our allies have not yet engaged the main forces of Nippon's armies in her own islands and in Asia". Nippon's powerful forces, says Truman have almost everywhere the advantage of shorter interior supply lines. Truman talks of the war against Nippon as a tremendous task that will consume every ounce of power that America and her allies can collect.

The Pacific war will become more costly and if the Americans want to save manpower, they must continue and increase lend-lease so that American lives may be spared at the expense of the manpower of Britain, India and Chungking. To avoid sacrifice of life on the battlefields the Americans must sacrifice all the material necessities of life and die a slow painful death of attrition. This is the lot of all the enemies of Nippon. Quick and total destruction on the battlefields or gradual but equally complete destruction by starvation and attrition.

COALITION GOVT. ENDS IN BRITAIN

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Labour Opposition Forces Winston Churchill To Tender Resignation

Lisbon, May 23 (Domei)—Bowing to the strong opposition voiced by the British Labour Party over the continuance of the coalition Government, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill today resigned, taking out of office with him the coalition Government which led Britain for five years through the greatest crisis in its history, according to a London dispatch.

The dissolution of the coalition Government liquidates Labour support of the Churchill Government which hitherto was demanded on the grounds of war necessity and prepares the way for normal political competition for power.

There are indications that Churchill will be returned to power in the forthcoming general elections. However, Labour is expected to garner increasing influence and to exert a stronger voice in governmental affairs.

Churchill tendered his resignation to King George VI, who accepted it and a few hours later asked him to form an interim Government until the holding of the general election. No. 10 Downing Street tonight announced that Parliament will be dissolved on June 15.

The end of the coalition came after almost two weeks of political manoeuvring during which Churchill strove to secure sanction from Conservative and Labour leaders for the maintenance of the coalition until the end of the war with Nippon but failed.

Reuter reported that the end of the coalition was due largely to domestic issues, although Britain's foreign policy was naturally involved. The Labour Party opposed the extension of the coalition until the end of the war with Nippon on the grounds that the will of the people needed expression before then for the benefit of post-war reconstruction, it said.

The political crisis was brought to a head when Labour charged Churchill with forcing a quick election so that the Conservative Party could reap the maximum benefits of his personality.

By the dissolution of the coalition Government, Churchill loses three Labour War Cabinet Ministers—Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, Minister of Labour Ernest Bevin, virtual dictator of Britain's war manpower, and Home Security Minister Herbert Morrison, who with Bevin is regarded Labour's likely Prime Minister in the event the Labour Party sweeps he polls.

Nippon Forwards 3-Point Demand On "Awa Maru"

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U. S. Govt. Demanded To Apologise For Wanton Sinking

Tokyo, May 23 (Domei)—With reference to the protest which the Nippon Government lodged with the United States Government through the Swiss Government under date April 26, against the outrageous sinking of the Awa Maru by an American submarine, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information told the press conference that the Nippon Government while reserving all rights not hereby exercised to take any necessary action to cope with this violation of a solemn undertaking, makes the following demands and requests the United States Government to inform the Nippon Government without delay whether they are prepared promptly to comply with the same.

They are:

Firstly, that the United States Government apologize to the Nippon Government;

Secondly, that the United States Government punish the persons responsible and inform the Nippon Government thereof;

Thirdly, that the United States Government pay indemnities for the loss of lives of crew and passengers, injury done to survivors, and for loss of the vessel and goods on board.

PAKISTAN UNACCEPTABLE TO BRITISH GOVT; LASKI TOTALLY EXPOSES AMERY

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Kerala Muslims Urge Release Of Indian Leaders

According to a report from New Delhi, the Kerala Muslims' Conference held in Calicut on Monday, passed a resolution urging the immediate release of all political prisoners in the country. Another resolution urged all Muslims to live up to the ideals of Islam and to work together for the complete liberation of India from the British yoke. The Conference also decided that it should do its best to bring about political unity with other parties in order to reach a settlement on basic principles. These principles are, the New Delhi report added, that India should continue to remain a united country and that the constitution of India should be framed by the Indians themselves.

Typical of the British anxiety over the present situation in India is a statement by Professor Harold Laski at a conference of the India League held in Blackpool on Tuesday. Harold Laski said that the British Labour Party had asked for the immediate release of political prisoners in India.

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India Secretary Rushes To Deny Own Statement To Create Disunity

Supporters of the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan had a rude shock on Tuesday when Professor Harold Laski, Vice-Chairman of the British Labour Party exposed British Government's attitude towards the Pakistan scheme. Addressing the conference of the India League in Britain at Blackpool on Tuesday, Professor Laski said that the Secretary of State for India, Leopold Amery, had declared that Pakistan as a solution of the Indian problem was wholly unacceptable to the British Government.

Declaring that Amery had made this statement in the course of a discussion which he had last week with him, Laski added that Amery also told him that anything which would break the unity of India could not be considered by the British Government. Laski added that when he asked Amery whether he had told this to the representative of India, Amery had replied that he had not done so because to do so was very difficult.

Fearing that Professor Laski's exposure of the British Government's real attitude towards Pakistan would result in a violent outburst against the British Raj from Mr. Jinnah and his supporters, the arch-hypocrite, Amery, lost no time in flatly denying that he had made such a statement to Laski. Amery said, "I must at once repudiate the statement attributed to me by Laski as wholly inaccurate and unwarranted by anything that I said. I certainly never said or suggested that the Pakistan solution was one which His Majesty's Government could not accept, even though we might not regard it as the most desirable solution."

According to well-informed Indian observers, Professor Laski's exposure of British Government's attitude towards Pakistan and Amery's quick denial clearly reveal the policy of the British Raj in India. The British Government is still bent on pitching the Muslim League against the Indian National Congress, and Amery, in order not to antagonise the Muslim League was forced to deny that he had stated that the British Government would not accept Pakistan. This should serve as an eye-opener to Mr. Jinnah and his followers who are still expecting to receive Pakistan as a gift from the British, these observers added.

Enemy Casualties On Okinawa War Theatre Now Pass 52,000 Mark

Tokyo, May 23 (Domei)—United States ground forces are known up to the present to have suffered 52,700 casualties in battle on Main Okinawa Island since the enemy first effected a landing at the beginning of last month, the latest check-up of our war results revealed. In the same period the enemy also suffered a total of at least 565 tanks destroyed or disabled by our troops.

On May 17 and 18 alone our troops are known to have additionally accounted for 3,399 enemy casualties in addition to 41 enemy tanks and nine trench-mortars destroyed.

Meanwhile, fierce fighting continued to rage on the southern front on Main Okinawa Island since yesterday. The sharpest fighting centered around Unkunimori, Ona and also the 57.3 metre and 51.7 metre heights.

Present indications are that the enemy has not yet launched a general offensive on a full scale in this sector despite the intensity of the present battle. It is believed the enemy is still concentrating his effort on making up for losses and bringing in reinforcements preparatory to launching a full-scale offensive.

Foe Advance Checked; Heavy Fighting Rages In C. Burma Mountains

A Nippon Base at the Burma Front, May 23 (Domei)—Nippon forces taking positions on the eastern side of the mountains of Central Burma checked a strong enemy force moving east from Toungoo. At present fierce fighting rages in this sector with our forces exacting heavy toll of the enemy.

Earlier, our defenders hurled back an enemy force trying to cross the Sittang River from the right bank and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. After being heavily reinforced the enemy poised on the right bank of the Sittang River under cover of a furious barrage of gunfire on May 13 and May 14 began to cross the river with more than 30 barges at the confluence of the Mopalin and Sittang rivers.

However, Nippon forces defending the left bank of the Sittang River loosed a fierce counter-attack to frustrate the enemy who was forced to beat a hasty retreat.

Exiled Polish Govt's Startling Statement

Lisbon, May 22 (Domei)—The Polish Exiled Government in London, in a statement issued through the Polish Telegraph Agency, today declared that it possessed documentary evidence that the Polish leaders arrested by the Soviet Union had been "invited" for negotiations and then whisked away, according to a London dispatch.

The Polish Exiled Government said it had obtained the text of the letter in which Colonel Pimenov of the Red Army had invited Vice-Premier Jan Jankowskki and Major-General Leopold Okulicki, former Commander-in-Chief of the dissolved Polish Home Army, for political talks.

The statement said the Polish leaders arrived at designated places for the talks on March 27 and were told that on the 29, they would be given a plane for a trip to London for consultations.

Contrary to the Soviet invitation, the Polish leaders were immediately arrested by the Soviet authorities, the statement charged.

Meantime, a Stockholm dispatch today indicated the possibility that the Swedish Government shortly may extend recognition to the Soviet-sponsored Polish regime. Authoritative quarters were said to have confirmed reports that Sweden had decided to send a diplomatic representative to Poland but to have declined to make further comment.

Elaborate Programs For Navy Day Celebrations

Syonan, May 23 (Domei)—All-Malai is set to celebrate the fourth Navy Day to be observed in this country since the War of Greater East Asia, which falls on Sunday, May 27. Extensive programs have been drawn up for the occasion by all city authorities throughout the peninsula.

In Syonan, the celebrations will include special shows at all leading theatres as well as mass rallies to be participated in by members of all communities, while other items of the day include also visits of comfort parties to naval hospitals and sporting events arranged by the Syonan Sports Association.

A musical contest under the auspices of the Propaganda Department will highlight Penang's program for the occasion. To mark the auspicious day, the Penang authorities have also sponsored a special essay contest for all inhabitants of the island.

In Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Seremban, Malacca and other towns upcountry, the people will also celebrate the day with programs befitting the occasion.

'The Volcano' Or First War Of Indian Independence

We have received a copy of the famous book "The Volcano" written by the great patriot and author Vinayak Damodhar Savarkar and published by Jayamani S. Subrahmanyam of Kuala Lumpur.

The book exhaustively deals with the British atrocities in India over a century which finally led to the Armed Revolution in 1858. As it is a thorough and correct revelation of the British misdeeds this book was banned in India and all the available copies were destroyed.

The publisher deserves the grateful thanks of Indians in Malai for his big task in reproducing and thus rendering it possible to have copies of this rare and unique book. It will certainly inspire Indians here in their final struggle for India's liberation.

The book is well got up running into over 464 pages and considering the cost of materials under wartime conditions the price of $50 per copy is not on the high side.

Veto Controversy Reaching Crisis At San 'Frisco

Lisbon, May 22 (Domei)—The controversy arising from the question of the big powers' right of veto reached its crisis at the San Francisco Conference today, as the small powers mustered their strength for a showdown on the issue, according to a Reuter dispatch from San Francisco.

With the majority of the small powers opposed to extensive veto power being given to the "Big Five," the message said that the controversy has developed largely because of the "lack of clarity of the Dumbarton Oaks draft and the Yalta protocol as to the exact spheres within which the great powers have the right of veto."

No formal objection so far has been raised either by the Russian or American delegations against the British attitude that the great powers should be able to veto recommendations and action, while permitting freedom of discussion and investigation.

"Reports of disagreement with it by the Russians, however, have been so persistent both in the press and in the Conference lobbies that a specific clarification in an agreed statement by the 'Big Five' has now been asked for by the small powers," the dispatch said.

It stated it is not expected that an actual vote will be taken on the veto issue until an agreed "Big Five" statement has been produced.

Meantime, New Zealand Prime Minister Peter Fraser, Chairman of the Trusteeship Committee, today was reported to have revealed that the proposal which would have placed all mandated territories automatically under the control of the Trusteeship Council was definitely defeated.

The representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States, Fraser said, spoke against the Egyptian amendment which would have alterred the whole basis of the trusteeship principle by ignoring the right of powers to continue holding mandatory rights.

The defeat of the Egyptian amendment served as further proof that the colonial powers are reluctant to relinquish their mandatory rights, which would mean giving up their mandates to the control of the Trusteeship Council.

Socialist Party Refuses Support To Bonomi Govt.

Zurich, May 22 (Domei)—Heralding a new Italian Communist trend toward more positive and independent action and a departure from its past policy of collaboration, Italian Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti, addressing workers in a gathering near Milan, recently called upon Italian Socialists and Communists to form a single united workers' party and stated that the Communists were no longer willing to support the Bonomi Government, according to a Rome dispatch.

Togliatti's appeal for a single workers' party in Italy, the dispatch said, parallels the appearance made in Paris of the new political front 'L'Humanite' yesterday revealing the new tendency of the Communists in the "liberated" countries aggressively to push forward their program and to strengthen their position regardless of the wishes of the provisional governments.

The withdrawal of Communist support from Bonomi does not necessarily mean that Bonomi will fall from power when he returns to Rome from consultations with Italian partisan elements in Northern Italy, but that in the impending Government reshuffle, he will not have the support of any big Leftist party, if he seeks to remain in power, the report said.

Outlining the Communist program, Togliatti stressed that the Communist Party furthermore advocates the complete liquidation of Fascism and the prevention of any return to monarchy, elimination of big agrarian interests and the renewal of industries and banking systems.

Foe Warships Set Ablaze In Waters Off Okinawa

Tokyo, May 23 (Domei)—Our ground troops on Main Okinawa Island observed one huge pillar of fire outside Nachigusugu Bay at 7.30 on the night of March 21 shooting up from among enemy warcraft attacked by our special attack air corps in waters around Main Okinawa Island that night.

In addition, fierce enemy anti-aircraft fire was observed in waters north-west of Naha at 7 p.m. 7.12 p.m. 7.18 p.m. and 8.25 p.m. the same night which indicated enemy surface craft were attacked by our air force. Also, our ground forces observed two pillars of fire in the same sector at 6.44 p.m.

Soviet-Danish Diplomatic Relations Now Resumed

Lisbon, May 22 (Domei)—In another step to widen its diplomatic and political influence on Continental Europe, the Soviet Government today resumed diplomatic relations with Denmark, according to a Moscow message. Soviet-Danish relations were broken off on June 24, 1941, three days after the German invasion of Russia.

8 B-29's Shot Down Or Damaged Over Kyushu

Fukuoka, May 23 (Domei)—At least three B-29's definitely and probably another were shot down, and four others heavily damaged by Nippon interceptors and anti-aircraft batteries in the early hours of this morning when 20 odd "super-forts" indiscriminately raided Northern Kyushu.

Effective interception by our fighters and ground batteries prevented the raiders from causing practically any damage on the ground. Some of the raiders are believed to have sown mines in Kanmon Straits.

Churchill May Go Out At Next General Election

Lisbon, May 22 (Domei)—There are possibilities that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill may not be Britain's representative at the next "Big Three" meeting, unless it takes place before the British general election, expected on July 5, according to a London dispatch.

In such a case, Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee may be called upon to meet American President Harry Truman and Soviet Premier Josef Stalin, the dispatch said.

Chiang Regime Between Devil And Deep Sea

Shanghai, May 22 (Domei)—Decisions passed and resolutions adopted by the sixth session of the Chungking Kuomintang Congress which adjourned last Saturday, beneath their surface finery reveal that Chungking is actively taking steps in an attempt to reconcile irreconcilable international factors for assurance of its continued existence. Broadly speaking, Chungking is trying to strike a fine balance between United States on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other, and gain whatever advantages may accrue from such a position.

As a gesture towards the United States to guarantee continued American assistance, Chungking ostensibly has proclaimed that the regime henceforth would be conducted along democratic lines, and decided during the Congress session to convoke a People's National Assembly on Nov 12 for the purpose of drafting a new constitution. The same Congress however, also adopted a resolution stressing the imperative need of maintaining friendly relations with the Soviet Union. These two actions reveal that Chungking leaders are keenly aware of the regime becoming like Poland, an American-Soviet battleground in the field of international politics with regard to East Asia.

The way the Polish question is being handled by the big powers does not fail to provide a strong hint as to what is in store for Chungking when the big powers begin to direct full attention to East Asia in general and China in particular.

The Chungking resolution vis-a-vis the Yenan regime attracts special attention, coming as it does at the very time Yenan has been conducting a political offensive against Chungking in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Yenan Seventh National Congress held in the latter part of April. The attitude expressed in the resolution however, is lukewarm compared to Yenan's aggressive tone. This lukewarmness of Chungking in part may be traced to Chungking's confidence in respect to its policy toward Yenan, owing to a shift in American favour from Yenan to Chungking.

However, it must be remembered that upon the outbreak of war with Germany the Soviet Union had to sacrifice her interests in Sinkiang Province and to devote its entire energy to Soviet - German hostilities. Chungking, with United States aid, quickly took advantage of Russia's preoccupation in the war to expand its sphere of influence in Sinkiang Province. There is no reason why Russia who has won virtual victory in Yugoslavia and who stands pat on the Polish question should now remain indifferent to China when the United States is rapidly expanding her influence over Chungking.

Enemy Heavy Bomber Over Syonan Yesterday

Syonan, May 23 (Domei)—A lone enemy B-17 heavy bomber about 1.40 p.m. penetrated the skies over Syonan and fled after scattering a very small number of incendiaries and small-calibre bombs. No damage was caused in the raid.

Postal Savings Show Another Rise In April

Even though the war has reached a critical stage, the Malai Postal Savings campaign is forging ahead, the April results being $3,780,773 of deposits, and $1,653,231 of withdrawals, a net increase of $2,127,542.

The total amount of deposits up to the end of April was $24,686,138. Thus the $30,000,000 mark is not very far.

The number of depositors has also increased during April by 11,436, bringing the total to 480,569. Thus, with the early likelihood of the 500,000 being exceeded, great interest and enthusiasm has been created among the people.

The increases in the various States during April 2605, are shown below:—

State	Depositors.	Deposits.
Syonan	3,960	$596,368
Selangor	822	346,936
Perak	1,900	328,043
Penang	1,291	278,550
Johore	798	256,710
Malacca	1,658	109,552
Negri Sembilan	269	108,654
Pahang	530	56,352
Others	208	46,377
Total	11,436	2,127,542

The total number of depositors and the amount of deposits in the various States up to the end of April are as below:—

State	Depositors.	Deposits.
Syonan	85,736	$5,321,453
Selangor	28,786	4,883,319
Perak	80,446	4,268,533
Johore	78,695	3,560,618
Penang	81,151	2,699,507
Negri Sembilan	36,685	1,554,100
Malacca	57,023	1,235,678
Pahang	22,893	627,339
Others	9,154	535,591
Total	480,569	24,686,138

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